

Developing Computational Fluency in Addition and Subtraction

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An appropriate motto for a Japanese teacher would be, "structured problem solving."

In the United States, the motto is, "learning terms and practicing procedures."

OVERHEAD #3



When children *invent* procedures, they construct *understanding* of mathematics.





- CURIOUS.....Wonder about things, ask questions, explore to find out more!
- FLEXIBLE.....Look for different ways to solve a problem.
- PERSISTENT.....Don't give up easily. Take time to think and keep on trying.
- A RISK TAKER.....Try new or challenging things. Don't be afraid to make mistakes—they are learning opportunities!
- REFLECTIVE.....Take time to think about what you're doing, why you're doing it, whether it makes sense, and how you can do it better.

Guidelines for Problem-Solving



- Help each other do your best thinking.
- Give help or a hint only if the learner wants it. (Would you like help; a hint?)
- Help the learner discover solutions and mistakes. (How did you get that? Show me how you figured it out.)
- If you disagree with someone's solution or method, ask him how he got it. If you still disagree, tell him why. Politely explain your own thinking.

Computational Fluency



EFFICIENCY

ACCURACY

FLEXIBILITY

Susan Jo Russell, *Relearning to Teach Arithmetic: Addition and Subtraction*. (Parsippany, NJ: Dale Seymour Publications, 1999).



On Saturday, I walked in the park and saw 39 tulips blooming. On Sunday I saw 54 more tulips blooming. How many tulips did I see in bloom?

After the rainstorm, I saw 100 earthworms on the sidewalk. At recess, I saw only 67 worms. How many worms disappeared?



I was on the 28th floor of a very tall building in New York City. I went on the elevator and got out at the 72nd floor. How many floors did I travel on the elevator?